REGISTERED No 17 -1874

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,828.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction, SCUTTLES, a Capital Chestnut TAT.

PUP (Brown Brindle Bull and Mastiff) LOST YESTERD Y. REWARD. Finder please apply to No. 11, Military Square.

RABBITS (French and English) to be Sold TO-DAY (SATURDAY); also some GOATS, at Mr. Bennett's, Auctioneer, Fort, at 2 P.M.

TO LET, the newly built HOUSE at the Corner of the road leading to LOWJEE CASTLE, Parel Apply to B. & A. HORMARJEE.

Elphinstone Circle.

H. M. HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BYCULLA.—FOR SALE, BATHING TOWELS, manufactured by Convict Labour. Sizes—large, about 5 by 3; small, 4 by 3.

FOR SALE, a Broadwood's square solid Mahogany PIANOFORTE, in good order. Also a SLATE BILLIARD TABLE by Bennett, with Marking Boards, Cues, &c., complete. On view at 26, Cumballa Hill.

Experienced Draper, age 42, seeks engagement. Has a good knowledge of Wine and Spirit Trade, Good Indian and Colonial References. Address A. B., care of Editor.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,062 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th March 1874, at 4 P.M.

March 1874.		March 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves Tuticorin	15
,, Ratnagherry	8	,, Colombo	16
,, Vingorla	8	,, Galle	17
,, Goa	9	,, Negapatam	20
,, Carwar	9	,, Madras	22
,, Mangalore	10	,, Coconada	24
,, Cannanore	11	,, Visagapatam	25
,, Tellicherry	11	,, Bimlipatam	25
,, Calicut	12	,, Gopaulpore	26
,, Beypore	12	,, False Point	27
,, Cochin	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29
,, Alleppy	13		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

March 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	1
,, Kurrachee	17	,, Mahoneruh	1
,, Guadur	18	,, Fao	1
,, Muscat	20	,, Bushire	3
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Bahrein	3
,, Linga	24	,, Linga	8
,, Bushire	26	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Kowait	26	,, Muscat	12
,, Fao	28	,, Guadur	14
,, Mahomerah	28	,, Kurrachee	17
Arrive BUSREH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s. s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. M. Lville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th March, 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	,, ,,
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Shoreswyger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Ms. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Ms. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 25th March.

THE s.s. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board:

To Liverpool, 1st Class.....Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new s.s. COLOMBO, 2,800 Tons.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles, (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14 10	Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.
"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 9th March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Marsagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY, (2,723 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain E. M. Gillson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, for Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messrs. Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marsagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to embarkment.

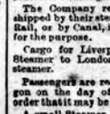
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Marsagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 2nd March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 10th March 1874, at 3 P.M., from Marsagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, (1,481 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

MALWA	2,932 Tons.	450 H.P.,	16th March 1874.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 ,,	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 ,,	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 ,,	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Shaik Memon Street, near Moombadevee, in the Cart of Dama Gopal.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of the Mortgagee Khoja Currimbhoy Heerjee, on account and risk of Bora Tyeb Ally Adamjee and Mahomed Ally Adamjee, the Mortgagors, the following property, namely—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being within the Fort of Bombay, in Shaik Memon Street, near Moombadevee, in the cart of Dama Gopal, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 127, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 288, and the same contain by admeasurement 71 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and north by the public passage of the cart, on or towards the east by the messuage and the property of Tarachund Sitaram, and on or towards the south by a moiety of the passage and by the house of Noorbhoy Adumjee, and the same is on the west side of the passage of the said cart in the Mandvee Sub-district, without the Fort of Bombay, and the same formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors.

A dep sit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 7th March 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, situate at Breach Candy or Tardeo Road.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the sub-mortgagees to sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, at 4 o'clock P.M., on account and risk of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Nadrshaw, and Pestonjee Byramjee Heerajee Colah, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the deeds of mortgage, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold salt batty ground, or forest land, with the two bungalows and outhouses, situate on the east side of Breach Candy or Tardeo Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur, Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 6 and 6A and now under Nos. 15 and 16, containing by admeasurement 98 burgas and 20 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 528 and 526, and bounded on the east by the salt batty ground of Wassowdeo Ramchunder, on the west by the said Breach Candy or Tardeo Road, on the north partly by the property of Jetha Ludha and partly by the salt batty ground of the said Wassowdeo Ramchunder, and on the south partly by the salt batty ground belonging to the late Ruttenjee Eduljee and partly by the property of Muddon Bhicojee, which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of Burjorjee Rustomjee Modi's Peons and the said Pestonjee Byramjee Heerajee Colah respectively.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th March 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

At 1 P.M.

One English-built Brougham.
One Buggy.
One Bay Horse.
On account and at the risk of first purchaser Munguljee Lucksmishunker—

December 29—	W M—I—3230-343 }	7 Bales Grey Shirtings,
Ditto	ditto 3576-685 }	9 lbs. 45 in.

Also, Jethabhoy Dharsey—

October 24—	B—3119-122 - 7	Bales Grey Shirtings, 7-8 lbs.
November 3—	,, —6165-169 - 3	,, Jaconets, 2-2½ lbs.
Ditto	,, —3175-179—4	,, ,, 2-4½ lbs.
	14	

5 Cases of White Ground and Fancy Prints.
1 Grey Cape Gelding.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills (in Liquidation) and on account and at the risk of the first Purchaser Mr. Vallubdass Purjeewan:—

114 Bags of Piece Goods, from 2½ to 21 lbs. 27 to 50 inches and 10 to 72 yards.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable English Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, and elaborately Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, splendid gilt Console Tables with marble tops, handsome Pier Glasses in gilt frames, magnificent Plated 10 and 12 light Chandeliers and Argand Lamps by Nash and Tucker and Sons, Wyllard Table Gernadoles, rich Hall Carpets, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Soundy and Co., Elkington's Fl ted Ware, rich Crockery and Glassware, first-class Carriages, Horses, sets of English Plated Mounted single and double Harness, a large collection of choice and rare Plants, China Garden Seats and Flower Pot Stands, &c., at No. 81, Malabar Castle, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 18th, and THURSDAY the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the whole of the valuable and costly Household Furniture, &c., the property of A. M. Gubbay, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

BEST INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Mahim.

Lot No. 1.—On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the respective premises, by order of the owner, Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee Lamna, and with consent and knowledge of the mortgagee, the following valuable landed properties, viz.:—

On the premises at Mahim. All that piece or parcel of land or ground or cart or plantation, with cocoanut trees, garden, and a large well containing two wheels, of ground called or known by the name Dhuska Pands, situate in the Mahim wood in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,187 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, be it more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 281 and bounded as follows: on the east by the cart of Dadabhoy Bungalee, on the west by the public lane, on the north by the cart of Bundoo Cunsars, and on the south by the public lane.

Lot No. 5.—On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m. All that piece or parcel of land or ground or cart or plantation containing one wheel of ground called or known by the name of Vera, situate in the Mahim wood, in the island of Bombay, fronting on the westerly sea side, containing by admeasurement 3,707 7-9 square yards, or thereabouts be it more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 284, and bounded on the east by the cart of Mrs. Mary Hall and Sons, executrix of Luxumon Govindjee, deceased, on the west by the sea shore, on the north by the cart of Bhoojee Purbhoo, and on the south by the public lane This is a beautiful and healthy spot in very desirable for building purposes.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome English, Mahogany and Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a rosewood self-playing Argand, English-built self-driving Phaeton, by Kinross, China Garden Seats, &c., at Malabar Hill, opposite to Dadabhoy Camma's Bungalow.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome English mahogany and Carved Blackwood Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the Property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a Light English-built Park Phaeton, Horse, &c., at No. 17, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing Residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS.

A large collection of PLANTS in Tubs and Pots will be sold by public auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. on TUESDAY, the 24th, and WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 6 A.M. Catalogues of the plants will be shortly published.

The collection is a most valuable one, as it contains rare and choice plants, some of which are of very large size. The plants are from China, Japan, Singapore East and West Indies, England, Persia, America, Australia, &c., &c.

The collection consists of these great classes of plants, viz, horticulture, arboriculture and floriculture, including araucaria excelsa, Cunninghan, and several other varieties of araucaria, roi delia catechea, dalecamphia, rosea, excellent varieties of pogonias, geraniums, roses, cypress, plumbago, mango, oranges, creepers bearing blue, white, pink, and red flowers, pupellia grata, carden sebstina, jonesia asoca lagerstramia, india, solanum, russellia, jusaica, aphelandra, acutifolia, Mexenia, wegerians, nephelium, litchi from China, Singapoor, and Bombay, English, China, Persian roses, a rose, Persian figs, cassia, nutmeg, cardamom hellot ops, sweet scented pearl cassielia Japni a, and several other varieties of rich garden plants are worth while for inspection, and they are on view from the 15th instant.

Bombay, 7th March 1874. BENNETT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Fresh Oilmanstores from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Glengyle.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Room, an Invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, assorted tarts (1 lb. tins) assorted jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Yarmouth bloaters, kippered herrings, green peas, Lancashire stewed and preserved mushrooms, Milton oysters, potted meats, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, Napoleon Price Hair Powder, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN COLBHAT WADY LANE, COMMONLY CALLED CHEWOOL WADY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to sale by public auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr Gujmund Cmstanjee, and on account and at the risk of the Imortgagor, Gopinath Balorisajee.

All that piece of Fazundaree ground, of which Shamrao Pandoorung is the Fazundar, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Colbhat Wady Lane, commonly called Chewool Wady, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, fronting towards the west side of the said Colbhat Wady Lane, and bounded on the east by the said Colbhat Lane, on the west by the house of Cructsanjee Ragoonath, on the north by the property of Hadjabai, widow of the late Hajee Hadjee Ballay, and on the south by the property of the late Ramchunder Ballaya, and containing by admeasurement 36 feet in length and 23 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipal ty of Bombay, under No. 89. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on premises, on SATURDAY, the 14th March 1874, at 2 o'clock, by order of the Mortgagee Pestonjee Hormjee (and at the consent of the Mortgagors) and by virtue of the power vested in him in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 26th July 1869, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors (as inch. Framjee and other, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house standing on the fazendaree ground, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Candevee Lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing 102 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the house of Ganpat Manic, west by the passage of the cart, north by the passage of the cart, and south by the house of Manksarnicobai and Parwatibai, and the said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 152.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th March 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 7th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship BARODA, 1,874 Tons, and 400 H.P., Captain J. C. Almond, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 5th March 1874.

NOTICE.—There will be SEVERAL PAGES SPACE for ADVERTISEMENTS in the PAMPHLET about the RIOTS, which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
BLONDIN, THE HERO OF NIAGARA,

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE IMMENSE SUCCESS
and at the numerous request of many
NATIVE FAMILIES,
M. BLONDIN has decided to PROLONG his STAY in BOMBAY
FOR TWO WEEKS,
and give a few more of his truly astounding Performances on the High Rope, producing many new and startling feats, never before attempted by any other Performer.

TO-DAY, AT 5 O'CLOCK.

MILLION PRICES, AS BEFORE.
First Class, Rs. 2; Second Class, Re 1; Third Class, 8 Annas
Children Half Price to the First and Second Class only.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 7TH MARCH 1874.

SOLOMON'S SWORD,
OR
NOORANEE THE INNOCENT,
AND
INDUR SABHA.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

PRESS READER (SECOND) WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. COROMANDEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bundera.

No Claims will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Vessel.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1874.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL SALES of TOLL and FERRY FARMS of the KOLABA COLLECTORATE before the Honorar Deputy Collector at Alibagh on the 16th March 1874 and following days.

C. R. OVANS,
Acting Collector and President, Kolaba Local Fund Committee.
Kolaba Collector's Local Fund Department,
Alibagh, 28th February 1874.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY, (Limited).—NOTICE.—The SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND Rs. 175 per Share (equal to 14 per cent. on the paid-up Capital) declared for the half year ending 31st December last, WILL BE PAID on and after SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at our Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Bombay, 7th March 1874. Agents.

ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 3, Church Lane, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M. for the purpose of considering the Articles of Association of the Coconada Press Company, Limited.

P. A. R. OLDFIELD,
Liquidator Alexandra Press Company.

6th March 1874.

THE NEW VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY OF MADRAS, Limited, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Building, Apollo Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 14th March 1874, at 3 P.M., to consider and pass the following Resolution:—

That in order to close the Liquidation of this Company the Liquidator be, and is hereby, authorized to distribute among the Shareholders of this Company One Share of the Bellary Press Company, Limited, (of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each, with Rs. 1,000 paid up) for every Share held in this Company.

GOKALDAS JAGMOHANDAS,
Bombay, 6th March 1874. Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JUGGONATHDASS GOOROOBUCKUS BAWA has contracted to MORTGAGE to Ms. KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE:—

First.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the several messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses or bungalows and chawls standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Grant Road, and on the west side of Gilder Street, without the Port of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement 9,382 square yards or thereabouts, register 2 in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 40, 370, 397 and 396, and in the Books of the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 10, 11 and 12, and bounded on the east by Gilder Street aforesaid, on the west by the property formerly of Dhunjeebhoy Jeewajee but now of Meer Saeed Alumkhan, Nawab of Balia, on the north partly by a piece of land agreed to be sold to Mr. Ryan and partly by a water tank called Kabeernoo Talao, and on the south by the Grant Road aforesaid.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land, with a chawl standing thereon, situate on the west side of Gilder Street, and on the south-east side of New Foras Road, containing by admeasurement 1,240 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13, and bounded on the east by Gilder Street aforesaid, on the west by the New Foras Road aforesaid, on the north by the property formerly of Jamsetjee Hormusjee but now of Dinshawjee Burjorjee, and on the south by the Kubeernoo Talao aforesaid.

Thirdly.—All that piece of land, with the several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses and chawls standing thereon, situate on the north and east side of the Old Nagpada Street, containing by admeasurement 438 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 167, and bounded on the east by the property of Kajee Ebrahim, on the west and south by the Old Nagpada Street aforesaid, and on the north by the property of Goolam Mohideen.

All persons having any claims upon the abovementioned properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known, in writing, to the Undersigned, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference to any such claims (if there be any).—Dated this 6th March 1874.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Mortgagee's Attornies.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE OF SALE—The KOOMBEN MOUNTAIN COFFEE ESTATE, situated in North Wynaad will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Calicut early in April next. Further particulars will be duly advertised.

PEIRCE, LESLIE, & Co.

Calicut, 16th February 1874.

THE COMMISSION APPOINTED to ENQUIRE into the WORKING of the COTTON FRAUDS ACT will sit on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 P.M., in the New Secretariat. Gentlemen who are willing to give evidence on the subject are requested to communicate with the Collector of Bombay.

A. ROGERS, President.

5th March 1874.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT to EXCAVATE BALLAST from LAND at ELEPHANTA, lately leased to the Elphinstone Company, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, for one year, at Nhava, on the 10th proximo.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Belowli, 11th February 1874.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE Undermentioned ARTICLES for SALE on the Premises of the Colaba Press Company, Limited, at Colaba, where they may be seen on application to the Superintendent:—

1 Self-acting Lathe, 18 feet bed.
1 Lathe, 8 feet bed.
1 Slotting Machine.
1 Planing Machine.
1 Screwing Machine.
1 Punching Machine (incomplete.)
1 Steam Hammer.
1 Horizontal Engine, 20 Horse Power.
1 Boiler, single Flue, 24½ feet long and 5½ feet wide.

Tenders to be sent to the LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Secretaries.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old, Coir and Europe, Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron, Lead, and Zinc; a so serviceable Stores, such as Hoses, Leather Delivers, a d Suction, Glass Plates, and Rubber Sheets and Valves, &c., belonging to H.M.'s Indian Troop Service. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

GEO. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd March 1874.

NOTICE.—The Offices of the AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and MY OWN are now at No. 28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, in the building formerly occupied by Messrs. EDWARD BATES & Co.

The POWER of ATTORNEY from me to Messrs. W. G. HALL, ALEX. McHINCH, and W. M. MACAULAY has become INVALID in consequence of my return to Bombay.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Agent Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.,
and Commission Merchant.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 5th March 1874.

MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 123 Hornby Road, on THURSDAY, 12th March, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1873.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the one retiring, but who is eligible for re-election, and to fill up two vacancies at the Board.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BURJORJEE'S PAAKH, or ELECTUARY.—A certain and well known Indian remedy for impaired digestive organs, purifying the blood and giving strength to the nervous system generally. It is made in the form of a pleasant Sweetmeat, in convenient size boxes. Full particulars of its efficacy may be learnt of the Manufacturer. Rs. 3 per box.

BURJORJEE'S SPECIFIC FOR THE TEETH, Rs. 1 per packet.

This Specific has been popular for years. Directions for use with each packet may be had of the Manufacturer.

Wedding and other Cakes, richly ornamented, made to order,
BURJORJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BILLIARDS.

IN consequence of the enormous rise in the Price of IVORY in Europe, the cost of BILLIARD BALLS has increased about 30 per cent. But as we had purchased largely before the rise, we are enabled to offer BILLIARD, POOL, and PYRAMID BALLS at a lower r

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 6TH MARCH.

In Sterling Exchange on London the hardening tendency which showed itself yesterday afternoon was fully maintained during to-day, and rates have been in favour of buyers both for immediate and forward bills.

Government Securities are lower, and there are few buyers for ready transactions.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d. nominal
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 11/16d. to ⅛d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d. to 7/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11⅛d. to 3/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅛d
Credit, 3 do.	1s. 11⅛d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	98
Do. demand	99½
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¼
Do. demand	par
On Ceylon House Bills, 60 days' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent.	107⅛ to ½
Four & half per cent.	103½
Four per cent.	102½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	105¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	105¼
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 8 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	9 per cent
Fixed Loans on do., to 3 months'	9 ,,
Do. on Merchandise	11 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	10 ,,
Bank Bills	9 ,,
Mercantile Paper	12 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9
Ounces	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 221½
Bar Silver	,, 106¼
Gold Leo	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold ,, 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Rates by steamer to Liverpool £3 per ton; upwards tendency. By ships, firm but unchanged. The British India, 1,244 tons, fixed for Havre at £3-5.

London	Cotton, Cassa, Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 18s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
	Myrabolams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£3 5s.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat, Seeds, Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.
		£2 16s. 3d.
		£2 18s. 9d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Bussa	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 90 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Market active for Bank of Bombay and Colaba Land and Spinning shares.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value each sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
20,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	747½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	271½
9,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
11,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. I. & China	253
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
40,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	126
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	496

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21⅞-3/8	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	10 9/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	4⅜-10/16	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19⅜-5/16	do.	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	2,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,345
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	920
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	280

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,460xd
500	2,500	all	175p.s.	Alliance Spinning	2,710xd
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,340
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,745
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,310
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,325
900	1,000	all	100p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,320
900	2,500	a l	150p.s.	Oriental	3,800
600	2,500	400	200p.s.	Royal	2,300
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,425

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,600
500	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	800
350	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	200
100	12,000	1,000	100p.s.	Apollo Press Co.	5,000
300	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
100	2,000	all	200p.s.	Bombay Press Co.	800
300	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	300
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
800	1,988	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
350	9,000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co.	2,200
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	4,200
400	3,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	350
900	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,487	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	565
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld	1,800
120	9,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,300
300	1,000	all	...	Samoon's Press Co.	1,000
400	850	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
137	1,250	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,120
150	850	all	90 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c*	Volkart United Press Co.	960

o Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	al	44p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	6
2,500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Karrachee Ld.	115
2,000	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
2,250	50	all	14 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	26
4,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	405
	250	all	40 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	50

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues steady, and prices show no change. The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

750	pieces	G. Shirtings, fine	40	in.	39	yds.	7 lbs. at	Rs. 4 6 9
1,000	,,	,,	40	,,	39	,,	8¼ ,, at	,, 5 2 0
500	,,	,,	50	,,	39	,,	9 ,, at	,, 6 4 0
2,000	,,	,, Printers	26	,,	30	,,	3 ,, at	,, 2 2 0
1,800	,,	,, T. Cloths S.E29	24	,,	4	,,	at	,, 2 3 0
1,000	,,	Blue O & W Prts 7/8					at	,, 2 12 0

COTTON.

The Cotton market here has been somewhat dull and prices have declined one rupee per candy. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Comrawuttee	Rs. 178-181
,, Akote	,, 194-185
,, Broach M G	,, 185-188
,, Hingunghaut	,, 209-205
,, Dholl.rah, April delivery	,, 172-174
Old Dholleras	,, 145-150
,, Sawginee	,, 168-170
,, Visgucis	,, 150-155

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50	candies New Bhownuggur	at	Rs. 173½
50	,, ,, ,,	at	,, 174½
50	,, ,, ,,	at	,, 175
50	,, ,, Akote	at	,, 184-85
50	,, ,, ,,	at	,, 185
25	,, ,, Barree F. P. B	at	,, 171
50	,, ,, Veerumgaum	at	,, 168
50	,, ,, Broach M. G	at	,, 188
75	,, ,, ,,	at	,, 188
51	,, ,, ,,	at	,, 188½
100	,, ,, Khandeish	at	,, 160-61
25	,, ,, ,,	at	,, 163½
25	,, ,, ,,	at	,, 161
100	,, ,, Karango	at	,, 171
25	,, ,, Veerawul	at	,, 167
100	,, ,, ,,	at	,, 161-62
50	,, ,, Khandwa	at	,, 170
40	,, ,, Oomrawuttee	at	,, 178
50	,, ,, Mowa	at	,, 175

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Bluche	Bara	Mauritius, Dec. 26.
	Ellen Bates	Water	Liverpool, Nov. 4.
	Coromandel (s)	Maby	Liverpool, Jan. 31.
6	Ellerslie	Peters	Newcastle, Oct. 25.
	hina (s)	Perrins	ner, Feb. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Godshill	Kelly	Liverpool.
	Trent (s)	Dumbrick	Liverpool.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1931 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1309 Amyone, Murphy—Volkart Brothers.
1179 Beaun Uamha, Mcaann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1391 Canute, Mathews—W. Nicol & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
314 Flora, Cameron—M. Nusserwanjee.
928 Gad's Hill, Kelly—The Captain.
1001 Norah Gresme, Cape—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

218 Lydia Skolfield, Forsyth—Farnham & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

566 Taranaki, Philips—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

809 Marlborough, Samson—W. Nicol & Co.
695 Sepia, Connell—Peel, Cassels & Co.
766 J. P. Smith, Williams—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
725 Nimrod, Clark—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1515 Indian Empire, Blackwood—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

530 Eagle, Hodgson—The Captain.

FOR NEW YORK.

1319 Cavour, Evans—Lawrence & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

898 Decide, Hyseens—H. A. Sedick.
497 Joinville, Seignen, Hajee Salen Seedeck.

NOT FIXED.

949 Alabama, Weir—S. A. Escobboy.
1283 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
1266 British India.
448 Burdigala, Rasseseau—The Captain.
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—The Captain.
1300 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1193 Coir batore, Houston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1087 Gladstone, Watson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1168 Glasgow, Lloyer—W. Nicol & Co.
1244 Greenock, Walker.
1599 Hannah Law, Dawson.
1279 Kirkwood, Sinott—W. Nicol & Co.
1279 Liverpool, Shrewsbury—J. McIntosh.
1069 Lloyds, Robinson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1368 Manilla, Hamilton.
842 Marie, Gognen—The Captain.
892 Mogul, Walker—Remington & Co.
1273 Pendragon, Symond—Lawrence & Co.
1428 St. Elmo, Clark—Lawrence & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS.

1762 Lombardy, Gilson—P. & O. Co.
1775 Malwa, Tomlin—P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON.

981 Alnwick Castle, Freeman—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1800 European, Steel—Lawrence & Co.
1410 Trent, Dumbrick—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
952 Tenedos, Harris—W. & A. & Graham & Co.
790 Vespasian, Alexander—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1130 Calipso, Cullovich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR MALTA AND MARSEILLES.

990 Borrodale, Davis—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1708 Ava, Starrat—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR HAVRE.

930 Kingston, Chittan—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

804 Arthur, Mitchell—Lawrence & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA, &c.

1232 Baroda, Almond—P. & O. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1006 Avoca, Symons—P. & O. Company.
1012 Cashmere, Cotten—B. I. S. N. & Co.
Clorinde, Lafond—(French Frigate.)
795 Cheswick, Miller.
998 Gladys, Barge—Finlay, Muir & Co.
870 Mathew Cay, Bradley—Remington & Co.
1567 Nyanza, Fisher—M. Nusserwanjee.
1202 Pera, Mothven—P. & O. Co.
709 Richmond, Young—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

NOT FIXED.

255 Africa, Rauchbaupt.
472 Ann, Nacoda.
111 Mahi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

Abyssinia, James, R. N.
Clyde (ordinary).
Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
1060 Dalhousie, Werner.
4173 Jumna, Gordon.
Magdala, Palmer, R.N.
May Frere, Gutterie.
665 Magpie, Doughty.
Nimble, Best.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 5

Burn, Surgeon Major, Madras 4th Cavalry H. C., on leave, from Aurungabad.
Campbell, Sub-Lieutenant, Madras 16th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Hayler, Captain, Madras 2nd Infantry H. C., on leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 6.

Stirke, Captain, Bengal 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, to join, to Meean Meer.
Hall, Lieutenant, Public Work Department, from leave, to Poona

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 9	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 20	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 10	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 23	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additions, fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pice.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pice.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—
7 P.M.
Monday.....Mar. 9.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, be dconformanitions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—
4 P.M.
Tuesday.....Mar. 10

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under :—
Saturday.....Mar. 7

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails via Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates :—

Regular date.	*Supplemental date.*
Monday ..... Apr 13	Monday ..... March 23,
,, ... May 11	,, ... April 20.
	..... May 18.

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the adoantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 17
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JUGJIWANDASS—March 4th, at Surat, Mrs. Jugjiwandass Khooshaldass, deeply regreted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GREENWAY—RICKETTS—February 23rd, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. S. B. Burrell, Edwin Charles Francis Greenway, Solicitor, to Constance Teresa, daughter of the late G. R. Ricketts.

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," and the "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

Mr. Medhurst, the British Consul at Shanghai, suggested a few months ago, in forwarding a report on opium cultivation in China prepared by Mr. Gubbay (of the firm of D. Sassoon and Co.), that it would be a good thing for the Government of India to appoint a commission of inquiry to find out how much opium is really grown in China and to what extent the native drug enters into competition with that imported from India. Mr. Medhurst was of opinion that such a commission might be composed partly of Anglo-Indian, and partly of Anglo-Chinese, functionaries conversant with the working of the opium trade, and that their researches might be of use to this country by showing how far it is justifiable for the Government of India to count on the maintenance of the opium revenue as one of the chief means of filling the Indian Exchequer. We are sorry that the Financial Department at Calcutta, while expressing its gratitude to Mr. Medhurst for the information he had forwarded, paid no regard to his very sensible advice. The resolution signed by Mr. R. B. Chapman vindicates the sharpness of the Financial Department by correcting a clerical error in Mr. Gubbay's report; but Mr. Chapman is silent regarding the proposal that an attempt should be made to dig out the truth from conflicting statements and to discover, if possible, whether the Indian revenue derived from opium is likely to remain an important part of our system of finance or to dwindle away into nothingness. It seems to us most desirable that an inquiry of this kind should be made, not merely because it would help to throw a clear light on the financial resources of the Government of India, but because it would tend to dispel the delusion cherished by sentimental politicians at home, that the Chinese are a highly moral, temperate people, the policy of whose Government is to encourage them in the practice of the great virtue of self-restraint, and that they would never take to the use of any stimulant if they were not forcibly debauched with foreign opium by the unscrupulous Government of India.

Mr. Gubbay's report enables us meanwhile to judge what may be said in answer to the views of Sir Wilfrid Lawson and his disciples, who think that the prohibition of the export of opium from India would suffice to put an end to the use of the drug in China. It appears, in the first place, that the cultivation of opium in China has "enormously increased within "the last ten years," and that, if there had not been a corresponding increase in the consumption, the market for Indian opium would have been seriously affected. By the way, the growth of the population of China must be slightly overestimated by Mr. Gubbay, when he says that since 1855 "the Chinese people *have increased ten-fold*." Perhaps he means by one-tenth; but it is odd that the lynx-eyed Financial Department, which detected a much less important error, should have overlooked this slip. We may, however, take it for granted that the population of China has been steadily increasing for the last ten years, and that the taste for opium has not been declining. According to Mr. Gubbay, "the peculiar circumstances of the "Chinese people, probably the nature of "the climate, and certainly the listless and "abjectless manner in which the system of "Government forces them to pass their lives, "have caused the use of the opium pipe to "become a matter of necessity to a large "portion of the nation." Yet the consumption of Indian opium is not larger now than it was ten years ago. "Since 1855 the importation of "foreign opium has been stationary," for the simple reason that the poppy has been grown more and more extensively every year in China itself. "On every side the use of the drug "has been continually increasing," and Mr. Gubbay declares that "the native article "has been driving the foreign within "an ever-narrowing limit, and this has "been done, it is acknowledged by the Chinese, at the expense of devoting enormous "tracts of arable land to the cultivation of the "poppy plant." One province alone, in the north of China, is said to rival, in the amount of opium annually produced, the whole of British India; and to the north of the river Yangtsze the native drug competes successfully with that imported from India, the latter being "burdened with import duties to the amount of "above 6 annas an ounce before it can enter "into competition with native opium, selling "at from 7½ to 11 annas an ounce." It is clear, therefore, that, whatever theory the Chinese Government may choose to put forward in its negotiations with foreign powers, it does not in practice stop the production of opium in China. Mr. Gubbay, indeed, maintains that the Government has not the power to give effect to the policy of prohibition. "It has not "even the ability to regulate where it cannot "effectually prevent, and, had it even all the "desire and ability to initiate a definite po"licy, its own officials could not be depended "upon to carry it out." The Government tried to raise the land-tax on ground in one province planted with the poppy, but the people rose in insurrection and could not be pacified till the charge was reduced. Mr. Gubbay's experience does not, of course, extend over the whole Chinese empire, and we have recently had from the south of China reports more favourable to the prospects of India opium. But the conclusion is inevitable, that it is only the superior quality of the Indian drug which has hitherto enabled it to hold its own in the Chinese market, oppressed as it has been with cumulative duties which have protected the trade in the native drug, and that as time goes on, and the native culture improves, the diminution in the consumption of opium imported into China is likely to be far more serious than the falling off in the importation of English piece-goods into India which English merchants dread as the probable consequence of the maintenance of Indian import duties on such goods.

Is not the Indian Financial Department taking things much too easily in neglecting to institute the inquiry recommended by Mr. Medhurst? Certainly, the opium revenue shows no sign of falling away yet: but it has reached its culminating point, and, the moment it comes upon the downward slope, its descent will be alarmingly rapid. There are only two ways, as it appears to us, of checking the decline in the consumption of Indian opium which will otherwise be inevitable. Either the English Government must use its influence once more in China to compel the Government of that country to reduce the import duties which protect the native drug against free competition, or the Government of India must forego a portion of the heavy export duties which, in one form or another, it levies on opium exported from India. Public opinion in England will hardly permit any Ministry to attempt such an interference in the management of financial affairs in China as might, if we may put faith in the news recently received of manifestations of ill-will to foreigners by the Chinese, provoke another opium war. There remains the alternative of helping Indian opium to hold its own in the Chinese market by lowering the duty on the Malwa drug and reducing the price of the Patna and Benares opium grown by Government in Bengal. But the adoption of this course would entail a considerable reduction in the amount of the yearly revenue derived from opium, unless it were certain that the lowering of the price must cause a great increase in the demand for the consumption of Indian opium in China. Is it not, then, peculiarly the business of the Indian Finance Department to endeavour to forecast the future of the opium trade, so that, if it find that the threatened change in the Chinese market cannot be averted, it may at least prepare the way for so serious an alteration in its fortunes, and not let the Indian taxpayers be taken by surprise by the complete failure of a source of revenue to which the State has hitherto looked for one-fifth of its income?

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHANGES IN THE INDIA COUNCIL.

LONDON, 6TH MARCH.

Mr. Henry Prinsep and Mr. Ross Mangles retire from the India Council. Major Burne will probably succeed them.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

The town of Glasgow yesterday remitted £5,000 to the Cacutta Relief Fund.

It has been resolved at Manchester and Liverpool to leave the matter in the hands of Government.

LATEST FROM ASHANTEE LAND.

LONDON, 6TH MARCH.

A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated 2nd February, describes the late peaceful professions of King Koffee and his offer of unconditional surrender as solely intended to deceive; the whole negociations turned out a dangerous plot and the Ashantees offered greater resistance than it was believed possible. The Earl of Carnavon has received a letter from Mr. Goldsworthy, dated 8th February, announcing, that the Ashantee King was a prisoner in the British Camp.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to London.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 6TH MARCH.

The s.s. Hindostan with outward mails for Bombay left here yesterday at 1 p.m., and the s.s. Khedive with mails for Ceylon and China at 5 o'clock the same evening.

The wrecked steamer Woosung is full of water

BURNING OF THE ARACAN.

The Aracan for Bombay with coals has been burnt and abandoned at sea. The captain has arrived here.

A VESSEL IN TROUBLE ON THE COAST OF CEYLON.

GALLE, 6TH MARCH, NOON.

Intelligence has been received here that the steamer Medina spoke the ship Reigate on 28th February close to the shore at a place called Moelitivoe on the Ceylon coast. The Reigate required the assistance of steam to be towed off. The passage however being intricate, the risk was too great for the Medina to undertake the task. The first difficulty of the Reigate commenced on the 14th February.

LONDON, 6TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Fair Dhollera 5 3/16d.

The Manchester Market shows a downward tendency.

Exchange on India	1s. 10¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96½.
4½ do.	97¾.
5½ do.	102.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¾.
5 do. French Rente, 1872	94¼.
Bar Silver	58⅛ to ½.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£11,967,500.	Dec. £500,000.
Bills discounted	£18,437,500.	Inc. £750,000.
Bullion	£23,375,000.	Inc. £375,000.

The sum of £90,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CALCUTTA, 6TH MARCH.

Latest accounts state that matters are more hopeful in all the famine districts except Tirhoot and perhaps Rungpore. In Sarun, Purneah, and all districts south of Ganges severe famine not now anticipated. In Dinagepore, Maldah and remainder of the Rajshahye division the condition is more hopeful than a fortnight ago. The famine is being met and relieved in Chumparun. In north Tirhoot things are bad. There are rumours of a very few isolated cases of starvation, but these are officially unconfirmed. Charitable relief organization in north Tirhoot was behind-hand but is now being brought up. Two casual cases of supposed starvation are reported from Monghyr. Grain transport into the interior is now everywhere organized, and unless many serious breakdowns occur, all Government grain will be in position before the rainy season begins. Nearly 300,000 people are employed on public relief works.

Later accounts just received from north Tirhoot show famine prevalent or imminent. Sir George Campbell starts to-night for Durbungah to direct relief measures on spot.

The *Englishman* (March 3):—At the sitting of the High Court yesterday morning, all the Judges having taken their seats in the First Bench Court, Mr. Justice Jackson referred to the death of the late Mr. Justice Mitter, and expressed the regret felt by their Lordships at the loss of a colleague so highly esteemed by all. Mr. Kennedy, in the absence of the Advocate-General and Mr. Allen, spoke a few words to the same effect on behalf of the bar and the pleaders respectively, and the Chief Justice then said that as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Judge, the Court and its offices would be closed for the day.

The *Pioneer*:—The allegation that Mr. Souter's Musulman subordinates were secretly aware of each riot before it broke out would, if true, be a strong argument in favour of the course, which seems to have found advocates

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

MIGHT I suggest that the Municipal authorities should now remove the large steam-roller from the Malabar Hill Road? It has been there long enough doing nothing, and though they may consider it an ornament of an uncommon description it has nevertheless its inconveniences. It frightens only half-a-dozen horses on an average a day, and is thus the means of endangering a considerable amount of property and causing the same amount of alarm to the occupants of conveyances. My horse, the other night, decidedly objected to the appearance of something like a small bungalow on wheels standing in the roadway, and preferred turning back to proceeding. But these are trivial matters, and I would ask Mr. Pedder to have the steam-roller removed from its present position for the far more powerful reason that if it stands much longer in its present position its wheels may actually wear holes in the road.

IF I may offer an opinion on the conduct of the Bombay Press during the last fortnight, I should say that the *Bombay Gazette* has written about the riots, and the *Times of India* and the *Indian Statesman* have written about the *Bombay Gazette*. The vigorous lead your paper has taken has distanced your contemporaries so completely that they appear to have done nothing but stand still and curse you. The *Statesman* in particular, which seems to be sceptical of the good faith of everybody except that amiable coadjutor of the Governor, the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo, has distinguished itself by insisting that you must have won the race by unfair means. I am sorry to see that disappointment should have soured the mind of your beaten competitor to such a degree as to lead him to publish such insinuations. Of course, like all Indian journalists, you are thoroughly corrupt; but what vexes me is that the *Indian Statesman* should have hinted you can sell yourself for "coppers." I should think even the editor of the *Indian Statesman* would not sell his soul to the greatest scoundrel in Bombay for less than a gold mohur, and surely you are worth that.

YOUR correspondent "Asterisk," whoever he is, evidently thinks himself a star of the first magnitude in the horsey firmament, and his effusions to you after the first day's races caused such commotion among the Stewards that they must have shared "Asterisk's" opinion of the value of his criticisms. "Asterisk" said there were holes in the course. "Holes!" repeated the horrified Stewards, "this man says there are holes in the course!" And they all trembled with agitation. On the following morning, as the sun was throwing his first few golden beams across the Byculla Flats, a number of strange beings enveloped in mantles, and accompanied by lanterns, might have been seen groping along the course. These were the Stewards, searching for "Asterisk's" holes! They looked long and carefully, but no holes could they find, and they returned to their abodes soured and disappointed men. They have been searching for "Asterisk" ever since, and should they catch him they will assuredly punctuate him for his reckless assertion. To them it is a mystery how any man could have had the audacity to say there are holes in the Bombay Race Course. To me also it is a mystery, to be accounted for only on the supposition that "Asterisk" was suffering from that strange disease called aphasia, so that while he imagined he was telling you that the course was in the most delightful condition he was actually casting terrible slurs upon the energetic and indefatigable Stewards. I throw away the suggestion that the holes existed only in "Asterisk's" imagination. The Stewards affirm that the holes were actually in "Asterisk's" statements to you, but "Asterisk" was right, and will be until the Stewards resolve to fill up the Flats. In the meantime, however, "Asterisk" had better not be the means again of dragging the Stewards out of their beds in the early morning to search for holes in the course with a lantern.

HAD you caught sight of me at half-past ten precisely last Wednesday night you would have observed your "Tatler" bathed in tears, and so agitated as to be almost unable to hold up the letter he had in his hand. Permit me to explain that the cause of this unwonted occurrence was that I had just received information of "White Heather's" approaching departure from Bombay. Ah! you start? You did not know Murray was leaving us? Alas, it is only too true. He is bound for Singapore. There are few men to whom social Bombay owes more gratitude than to him. He was foremost in every sport, and ever eager to provide enjoyment for other people. He was a sort of Admirable Crichton in his way. You know how Murray golfed—few were better than he at handling cleek or "putter" and "driving" the "ba'" from hole to hole. Then at cricket—you must have seen him at cricket!—and can you tell me who played a straighter bat or could open his shoulders more effectually to loose bowling? And foot-ball!—you remember him at foot-ball!—how he used to pick the ball up, how he used to run, how he used to wriggle away from this opponent and dodge that one until, amid frantic applause and the enthusiastic waving of my cotton umbrella, he landed inside the goal. Only one man, and he named Peile, required a stouter Jersey than Murray, and for that I give him all honour. Murray was, indeed, a noble football player. He was also a first-rate chess-player, could handle a cue well, and has appeared once or twice in quartettes at the popular concerts in the Town Hall. Were these not gifts indeed! Bombay society is too limited to hold many Murrays, and his absence from Bombay will be in some sense a public loss. I feel the grief of the whole community. Hence these tears! And I am not even to be comforted with the knowledge that we have once more got the Glorious, the Stag, the Agile, among us, looking *fit* as ever. No! hence, vain-deluding joys; I will to the subject of departing Murray again, and resume my weeping!

SOME time ago you published a letter signed by "Fair Play," the gist of which was that he thought the Indian Empire was flying straight down the road to ruin, all because an uncovenanted gentleman had been appointed to a Collectorship in Sind. The meaning which "Fair Play" attaches to fair play is that no man is entitled to hold a responsible post in this country unless he is a Civil Servant. There are some old-fashioned people who consider that integrity and ability are sufficient qualifications for a man to receive an appointment under the British or any other Government, and one of these has favoured me with the following letter on "Fair Play's" remarkably disinterested outburst of indignation. I may just remark that the uncovenanted gentleman whose appointment is cavilled at is a clever, experienced, and valuable servant, and though he is not a Civilian Servant many men who have come in contact with him will be glad to see that he is not altogether despised and rejected because he has not the qualification which "Fair Play" and men like him deem essential for the public service in this country:—

SIR,—Your correspondent "Fair Play" advocates anything but fair play; his ideas appear to be, that any man who belongs to the "Heaven-born Civil Service" has more talent than one who is an outsider. An uncovenanted Civilian in his estimation is evidently only fit for the post of a Kerani or Munsif, and should never be trusted with such an important post as that of "Collector of a district." It is bad enough, in his ideas, that military men should get these posts in Sind, but that an uncovenanted man should be appointed is something outrageous! The rights and constituted interests of the Civil Service are in danger! The service must join and raise a "howl" like the old cry of Demetrius of Ephesus, "Our craft is in danger: an outsider has got Rs. 2,000 a month! Great are the claims of the Civil Service!" Surely any man with two grains of sense in his head will acknowledge that the present administration have acted justly and rightly in conferring the post, now vacant, on the Senior Deputy Collector, who is a man well able to fill it, one who has served for some years in Sind, who knows its people, their language, and the requirements of the province far better than any outsider whose only claim, as "Fair Play" seems to argue, is that he is a member of the Civil Service.

It is disgusting to see such a puerile cry raised, to the detriment of those who have borne the heat and burden of the day. "Fair Play" (who is evidently eaten up with envy) if he be a junior member of the Civil Service should volunteer to serve in Sind, then perhaps some day the Rs. 2,000 may come his way."

RUMOUR, which delights freely to handle all things sacred and profane, openly proclaims many impending shufflings of the cards ecclesiastical at the Presidency. First, the Venerable Archdeacon of the Diocese is said to be on the point of migrating to Poona,—an exchange of duties, we surmise, not altogether unwelcome to himself, since the advancing Ritualism of the Cathedral authorities must have proved to his taste too strong a dose to be for long patiently swallowed. And next the Junior Chaplain at St. Thomas' is about to proceed, I am informed, to the Neilgherry mountains;—though how he can succeed in attaining to airs "excelsior" than he has already reached your "Tatler" finds no ready suggestion to offer. But, once having soared to those extreme heights, not a few of his more moderate peace-loving flock, I fancy, would be much delighted if their shepherd would be contented to occupy those mountain pastures, and so leave wiser men to moderate the counsels of the Bishop, and better preachers to fill the Cathedral pulpit. [By the way your "Tatler" receives occasional vehement remonstrances against the removal of that fine old carved stone pulpit, with its elegantly-pierced sides and ornamental balustrade. Wherefore is it condemned, and by whom? Does the modern Ritualistic doctrine require a yet higher platform than that venerable structure afforded; and is the congregation, unconsulted, to be robbed of its long-prized artistic treasures? Certainly the fittings of the chancel lately brought out from home cannot be compared in point of beauty or adaptation to this end to the banished stone pulpit. Is it then too late to revoke this latest episcopal destructive decree?] I learn, moreover, that the Chaplain, who looks especially after the Bishop's small 'domestic' comforts, is to return at once to an appointment from which he was some time since most properly removed, and with the assistance of the most junior on the list of Chaplains to re-occupy the vacant post at the Cathedral. "*Di meliora nobis!*" I should have thought,—but then I am of the *profanum vulgus*, not of the initiated few who have access to the Episcopal ear,—that, when both appointments at St. Thomas' were vacant, the present Chaplain of Colaba, who so efficiently served that Church last year, often single-handed, would have been at once promoted to fill the vacancy—or if it was found desirable to remove the Chaplain of Rajcote to another appointment, as Thursday's *Gazette* intimates,—(and I sincerely trust that this implies promotion of some sort;)—we should have imagined that it would have occurred to the directors of the Ecclesiastical Department that the services of a gentleman of such high University distinction and recognized pulpit ability would have been secured at least *pro. tem.* at the Presidency. But "where shall wisdom be found?" Distant echoes from many quarters mingling, above scenes of confusion and sad mismanagement, repeat the unwelcome answer, the truth of which none dares question,—"not in Church, not in State."

IN a short time the literary world of Bombay—by which I mean the press, that being the only literary world Bombay can boast of—will have undergone considerable changes. Mr. Martin Wood's connection with the *Times of India* has been severed during the past week, and the temporary editorship has been assumed by Mr. Grattan Geary, who was manager. Mr. Wood was editor of the *Times of India* for nine years, and, as he stamped it with some of the individuality he happened to possess, the readers of that newspaper will soon observe a change of one description or another in its leading columns. His literary talents are well-known in Bombay, and appreciated at different values by different people. To me it always appeared that Mr. Wood had great industry, unusual literary acquirements, and many good intentions, and that if he had only possessed clearness of ideas and definiteness of purpose in proportion to the large magazine of quaint words and quotations which he had at command he might have been a very attractive writer. He has numerous scraps of information, and his mind must in many respects resemble a cobwebbed antiquarian museum; but unfortunately it does not seem to have been his luck to have strength to lift his curiosities and arrange them attractively. Thus many a one in Bombay has seen Mr. Wood, as the *Times of India*, tottering under an idea that was too much for him to set down in its proper place, but yet he was continually endeavouring to set his museum to rights with the most unwearied and admirable industry. An ant, endeavouring to carry a bullock up a dead wall, was not a more instructive spectacle than his struggles to bring his eccentric blocks of information more out into the light. His successor has not yet obtained any great literary reputation in the East, but I believe he is the writer of the "Whims of the Week" which appear in the *Times of India*. These Whim papers, when they were commenced, were written by "The Rommany Rye," whose pen is well-known in the Bombay correspondence of the *Pioneer*, and they were as a rule characterised by playfulness of fancy and good grammar. By and bye there came over them a change. Football players were attacked in them in the most extraordinary way. Other Bombay institutions were commented upon in a singular vein. Soon the signature of "The Rommany Rye" disappeared from the "Whims," and it then became known that the care of them had passed into new hands. Mr. Grattan Geary has conducted the "Whims of the Week" since "Rommany's" abdication. Everybody can read the "Whims of the Week" if he has the time to spare, and as recent leaders which have appeared in the *Times of India* are written in the best style of the "Whims" I will leave my readers to judge for themselves of the ability which is likely to distinguish the literary management of that journal for some time to come. Mr. Sydney Blanchard will still remain on the staff of your contemporary. The next change in the press will be the abdication of the rule of the *Indian Statesman* by its present editor. I believe that Mr. Allardyce has accepted the editorship of the new Ceylon paper, the *Times*. Mr. Allardyce will be missed from Bombay. He is a keen and independent writer, and, though his youth leads him into such questionable attacks upon you as disfigured the *Indian Statesman* yesterday, yet experience will teach him better manners, and his large acquaintance with Scotch ballads, Mill's Political Economy, Dickens' characters, profane literature generally, and his Bible, together with his native faculty of strong observation, must yet make him more heard of in the world than he is at present.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

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SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and 1lbs in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the World. Steam Mill Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Brug e, Belgium.

THE MOHURRUM IN KURRACHEE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 28TH FEBRUARY.

Last night was what is called by the Mahomedans the "Kuttul-ka-rat" (the night of the massacre). Sir William Merewether, taking warning from the consequences of the culpable negligent conduct of the Bombay Government, sent a special message to Mr. Giertsen, the District Superintendent of Police, who had been out on tour, to proceed forthwith to Kurrachee, and make all the necessary preparations to prevent such disgraceful scenes as have been witnessed in the capital of the Western Presidency—the seat of the Government. The Mahomedans have been occasionally overheard in the coffee shops and backslums of Kurrachee to exult and gloat over the victories of their brothers-in-arms at Bombay, and to say that the "dogs" ought to be similarly treated as the Parsees were; the term "dogs" being an allusion to Europeans, by which decent term they are known amongst the "Faithful." If all the arrangements that I shall now describe to you in detail had not been effected, one cannot say what the consequences might have been, although it is true that there are no hired and organized bodies of Seedees and Arabs here, no influential and wealthy Mahomedans to back them up, and no good accommodation in the mosques to deliver sham addresses to keep the peace. As soon as the taboots were out on their way to the old Post Office square, there were to be seen a number of men of the rural police all posted on the public thoroughfares within a few yards of each other, the European constables all mounted on the occasion, a body of the Belooch sepoys armed with bayonets under the command of an European officer, a detachment of the Royal Artillery of about thirty men under the command of an European officer. The Superintendent of Police, his Assistant, Mr. Kennedy, and Major Thoyts, our energetic Cantonment Magistrate, were to be seen all riding backwards and forwards in the midst of the crowd to prevent the slightest signs of a riot. There was also to be seen riding all over the place our Town Police Officer, Mr. Bazonjee Nowrojee, with his myrmidons about him. Besides these men, who were actually on the field as I may say, there were about a hundred men of the Royal Artillery under orders to turn out at a moment's notice. This speaks volumes for the authorities. Although some may say we are making a mountain out of a molehill, I say that if none of these preparations were made there are a sufficient number of roughs and rowdies in the ranks of the Mahomedan community and other classes of people to have formed a formidable force, which might have played a deal of mischief for a couple of hours so so, before any effectual assistance could have been rendered. Prevention is better than cure. It is better to err on the side of the preservation of peace and order than on the side of that culpable *insouciance* with which the Bombay Government and Mr. Souter stand charged at the bar of public opinion. The public in these parts admire your disinterested labours in the cause of the wronged Parsees, who have received more justice at your hands than from the Government or Mr. Souter. As to the latter, it is the unanimous opinion of the Press in India that he should be dismissed. I hear there is a general rush here for your pamphlet on the Mahomedan riots, which it is said is to be freely circulated in all parts of England so as to challenge an enquiry into the conduct of His Excellency the Governor with regard to the same, and if possible to have him recalled. Since writing the above, I received a communication from a native wine merchant, and I think it as well to reproduce a few lines of it:—"Messrs. Giertsen and Kennedy and Major Thoyts were out on horseback till 12 P.M. or 1 A.M. Two officers and from 20 to 25 privates patrolled the streets all last night. They were in complete fighting order with guns, &c. They marched at a very slow pace. I saw them at least ten times, the last at about 1 or 2 A.M. The arrangements were very perfect, and, if one-fourth of that had been done in Bombay, the disgraceful scenes on Friday would not have happened."

The Commander-in-Chief who arrived here during the week had a review of the troops stationed in Kurrachee, and expressed himself quite satisfied with the condition and discipline of the men. He held a *levee* for the military, which was well attended. He left by the steamer Dalhousie for Bombay on Thursday afternoon.

NOTES OF THE BOMBAY RACES:—II.

BY "ASTERISK."

I AM told that I am woefully wrong in my statements: the Bombay Race Course is perfect: it is as level and springy as a bowling green: Marquis, in the first day's racing, never put his foot into a hole: and so on, *ad infinitum*. Certainly I do withdraw my expressed conjecture that Marquis "put one of his legs into a hole." My present conviction is that he put, not one of his legs, but all of them, not into one hole, but into dozens! I hope this emendation is found thoroughly satisfactory! I beg to say that if I write at all, I shall write my real sentiments, and, whilst preferring to praise, I shall not hesitate from blaming when there is due occasion. And this I would say. Bombay is really fortunate in many ways as far as regards racing matters, but it is not perfect. It is very fortunate indeed in its energetic Stewards, in most of its arrangements, in the facilities afforded by the Byculla Club verandah for visitors, in many of the horses which take part in the sport; —but the Bombay Race-lotteries are very poor, and the Race Course is enough to give even the most sanguine owner a fit of the blue-devils. The public are to blame as far as the lotteries are concerned. The Stewards do their best but the outside world turns a deaf ear to their charming. But, in all frankness, I think the Stewards are to blame in the matter of the Race Course. It ought to be ploughed. I repeat, it is uneven and deceptive. When I say it has holes in it, I do not mean to affirm that every hundred yards or so you come to an Artesian well. It is not so bad as that; but the ground is nearly all ups and downs. The thin coating of rubbish which overspreads it makes it heavy work for "leggy" horses. Marquis, small as he is, is a "leggy" animal, he is new to the course, and I believe he was upset by the unevenness and dirty state of the ground he had to gallop over. Merrylegs of course knows the course. In any case, the latter is not a leggy animal. He has a low stride compared with Marquis. Merrylegs is a compact horse, with a sweeping grass-cutting stride; whilst Marquis has a freer and more springy action. It stands to reason that the Bombay Course, in its present state, is more likely to affect the latter than the former. I hope Merrylegs and Marquis will make a match of it before the race week ends. Of course the former will probably win here, but I should back the latter on almost any other Indian course. I hope my criticisms will not be taken amiss. The Bombay Races need encouragement, and as a lover of horseflesh myself, I should feel very sorry to throw cold water upon them. But nothing is more salutary in the long run than honest criticism. Well, then, I simply say the Race Course, in its present condition, is a disgrace to Bombay. I hope some of the proper authorities will take notice in your columns, Mr. Editor, of my remarks; and if any one does so, I should like him to answer the following questions:—1st. When was the course last ploughed? 2nd. What amount of rubbish has been strewed over it? 3rd. What has given rise to the unevennesses which necessitated the use of such a strange remedy? And 4th. How many months before these Races of 1874 commenced was the condition of the Course thoroughly looked to?

There was but little interest on Wednesday night at the Lotteries. These are held in a tent near the Club, and if the Stewards wish for a larger attendance, they should advertise the public of place of meeting, time, &c., if they have not as yet done so. The "Derby" was the only race about which there was anything like keen speculation. Delawar was made hot favourite, and as the subsequent event proved his backers were justified in the confidence they displayed. And now I would particularly draw the attention of the public to a feature in the Bombay Races which is quite unique and which should be imitated in every Race Meeting in India. The accounts are not only splendidly kept, but *very promptly* made up. For instance, the *Pari Mutuel* Account of Tuesday evening was made up and observable on Wednesday night, and on Thursday morning was printed and posted up at the Stewards' Stand! In other words, it takes Bombay twenty-four hours to do a thing which is not done at other Indian Race meets—Bangalore, for instance—under a fortnight or so. I commend this to the attention of the *Sporting Oriental Magazine*.

The racing on Thursday was, as a whole, capital. Ranger beat Baronet by a short head, and both Mr. Elliot and Major Probyn were in their finest form—can more be said? Baronet was the favourite, but Ranger had his friends, and as they passed the Judge's stand "Dead heat!" was the cry. But it was not so; and those who believed Ranger could do better than his miserable performance on the first day, were not mistake. The Galloway Stakes, the second race, was a hollower affair than most persons seem to have imagined. It was Amnesty's race, before half the running was over. Chieftain was close in at the finish, but was only kept up to the mark by severe punishment. I am an ardent admirer of Major Lindsay's little horse, and was sorry to see him lose, although I was "on" t'other." But the five pounds Chieftain gave *Iold* as I expected,—though the public did not think they would tell, and made him a decided favourite. After this followed Gend'arme's first class race with Jamil, a neck to neck affair, in which Tyrrell and Hackney rode splendidly, the former winning because he was on the light weight. The next race, the great event,—the Derby,—came on sharp, and again found Tyrrell on the winner, Delawar. If I do not mistake, H. H. Aga Khan's Kingfisher is a horse one must have a sharp eye to in the future. His form is very fine, and the way Brewtey finished (second), seemed to me to indicate the beautiful chestnut may yet turn up a trump. I expected more of Arab Child, but he was too fat. Major Lindsay, I hear, only ordered his training for these races the other day. I am sorry indeed to see that Desert Born is under a cloud. As for the last race,—Shahshahan won cleverly, although Mr. Elliot on Satanella rode splendidly and did all he knew. Seedie did not kick his jockey off and sit on him (the black horse's name, you know, in these times of Riot, is a very suspicious one) but he effectually killed all his chances of winning by refusing to do his duty early in the race. Many little pots were upset in this race. Shahshahan was, it is true, the favourite in the lotteries; but in the betting and *Pari Mutuel* Satanella was most fancied. But the "glorious uncertainty" of the turf prevailed, and the "King of Kings"—or whatever Shahshahan's name means—was victorious over the bay Australianmare with the sweet demoniacal name.

THIS DAY'S RACES.

THE ELEPHANTA STAKES.

b. a. h. Chieftain—Walk over.

THE WHIM.

b. a. h. Amnesty—Walk over.

THE MALET STAKES.

b. aus. c. Kingcraft—Walk over.

THE ARAB HACKS.

g. a. g. Koorsheed.
g. a. h. Nicholas.
b. g. g. The Cherub.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

b. a. h. Arab Child.
g. a. h. Delawar.

THE OWNERS' HANDICAP.

c. a. h. Cyrus.
b. a. g. The Stoic.
g. a. h. Saum.
g. a. h. Khoorsheed.
b. a. h. Newminster.
b. a. h. Rosheed.
c. a. h. Gend'arme.
b. a. g. Saladin.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—There will be several pages space for advertisements in the pamphlet about the Riots which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—We learn that there will be a Special Criminal Sessions to dispose of the riot cases.

THE SENIOR MAGISTRATE.—The Senior Magistrate of Police is not going home by the next mail, but is going by the mail steamer of Monday, the 16th instant.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Lake for the week ending Saturday, 28th February, was 53 feet 1 tenth; in the corresponding week last year it was 44 feet 5 tenths.

FOUND DEAD.—A Hindoo woman mendicant was found dead on Thursday at Bhungywarra. The woman it appears had been sick for some time. A Coroner's warrant was issued for the burial of the body.

ACCIDENT.—One Syboo Seedee was accidentally injured in the foot on Thursday last at Syed Abdool Raymon Street by the wheels of a halalcore cart having passed over it. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Back Bay on view of the body of a Hindoo lad named Luximon. Deceased was about 12 years of age. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded:—"That death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea at Back Bay."

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on view of the body of a female child, name unknown. The child it appears was suffering from the effects of opium when it was admitted into the said hospital. The inquest stands adjourned to the 19th instant, to enable the police to make inquiries into the matter.

FATAL ACCIDENT BY FIRE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on view of the body of Abdool Alli Kurreembhoy. The deceased was a child of three years of age, and got accidentally burnt by his clothes having caught fire. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded:—"That death was caused by shock following burns by his clothes having accidentally caught fire."

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that the talented amateurs of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club perform to-night at the above theatre two of their very popular pieces. It is the first performance since the breaking out of the riots, and it will no doubt attract a large gathering of those who have been deprived of these popular entertainments for a long time.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening at 6 o'clock.

March	Princess of Austria	Gabalda.
Overture	Original	Acante.
Quadrille	Genevieve	Coote.
Selection	La Fille de Madame Angot	L. Lecoq.
Waltz	Beautiful Danube	Strauss.
Galop	Spring Field	Coote.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—One Myee Sittul, residing at Gunneshwaddy, reported to the police, on Thursday, that the lock of his door was broken open and his room entered, and from thence were stolen nine brass utensils valued at Rs. 14. Enquiries are being made.—A Purdasee, named Sewchura Bachoo Panda, reported to the police, on the same day as the above, that a caste man of his entered his hut, situated at the Byculla Flats, broke open his box, and stole therefrom Rs. 182 belonging to complainant. Search is being made for the accused.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Joosuff Sukee Ludha appeared to answer to a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 248, preferred against him by one Hajee Ellias Hajee Abdools, a salt merchant. The defendant was employed by the complainant for making purchases of salt, and during this transaction the complainant states that the defendant had misappropriated the aforesaid amount to his own use, and refuses to render any account of the said money. The case stands adjourned for further hearing to the 21st instant. Mr. Gopinath Suddasow appeared for the prosecution.

KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.

THEIR Lordships the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill yesterday gave judgment on the question of the Court's jurisdiction to try the above suit, which was argued before them on Thursday and Friday last, deciding that the Court had jurisdiction to stay the suit as regarded both defendants.

After the judgment was concluded the Chief Justice asked how long the hearing of the case was likely to occupy, for it was desirable that the case should be heard before them as they already knew all about it. At the same time Mr. Justice Melvill intended proceeding to England in the beginning of April, and if the case lasted till over that time it would not be convenient that Mr. Justice Melvill should hear it.

Mr. Latham said it would take a month for his witnesses to be brought down to Bombay, and he should like to be allowed a week to decide what course his client should now adopt, as the question was one of some difficulty. He would ask the Court to adjourn the case for a month, and to fix some day a week hence on which he should state what course of proceedings he now intended to adopt.

Mr. Macpherson for the plaintiff said he considered the application an unheard of one. He was prepared for whatever course the Court might adopt, and his learned friend ought to have been so too. His witnesses were there, and the plaintiff's case would come on first. His learned friend would therefore have ample time to get down witnesses. He thought his learned friend ought to be able to tell the next morning what course he was going to adopt. It would not be safe to proceed with the case before the Bench as at present constituted on account of Mr. Justice Melvill's intended departure to England, but that construction might be altered as soon as possible. From the beginning of the case his learned friend's client had always been trying to delay the hearing. If the case stood over for a month it would run into the Sessions and might very likely run into the May vacation. He submitted that under the circumstances his Lordship would obtain the assistance of another Judge and proceed with the case the next day. He was perfectly ready. His learned friend could easily then state what course he intended to adopt. The plaintiff's case would last at least ten days or a fortnight, and that would leave his learned friend ample time to get down his witnesses. His Lordship decided that he would hear the case on Monday next along with Sir Charles Sargent, and Mr. Latham should then state what course he intended to adopt.

THE MAHOMEDAN RIOTS AT KHETWADY.

TWENTY-NINE Mussulmans and Seedees were brought up from remand and charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, with rioting at Khetwady on the 13th February.

Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution. Mr. Branson and Mr. Budroodeen, instructed by Mr. Khunderao, appeared on behalf of the prisoners Nos. 15 and 16, and Mr. Leith, instructed by Mr. Khan, for the rest.

Cooverjee Byramjee, examined by Mr. Hearn, said—I am a turner in the G. I. P. Railway, and live at Khetwady. I live in the same house with Doseebace, woman, and other tenants. I returned home on Friday, the 13th February, at 12 o'clock, noon. I stayed at home until 2 P.M. About 2 P.M. I heard the shouts of "Deen, Deen." I then put my head out of my window and I saw several Bhungies, Arabs, and Mussulmans. I saw them coming from the direction of Bhungywarra, I can recognize two of the prisoners, Dya and his son. There were about 150 persons behind these two prisoners. Dya was at the head, and he was holding a stone in his hand, and his son a stick. Others were holding stones and sticks in their hands. Doseebace went down the verandah to fetch her son, when Dya threw a stone at her, which hit her and bled her eye." The rest of the crowd were shouting out "Deen, Deen," and throwing stones at the windows. Dya and other prisoners were twenty paces from me when Dya threw the stone at Doseebace. The mob was then advancing towards me. I told Doseebace to take the child in. They threw stones at my windows. My windows are made of wood. When the windows were shut I could not see anything out. I remained in my room until the police came. The police came at about 3 P.M. I heard the shouts to apprehend the mob. I was all the while in my room. I kept my windows shut all the time. At 6 P.M. I opened my windows, when I saw Mr. Mills, to whom I showed Doseebace's wound. I left my house between 6 and 7 o'clock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—When I first heard the shouts of "Deen, Deen," one of my windows was open. I was on the first floor of the house. There are no bars to my windows. When I saw the mob they were running. When I was shutting the window they were about eight to ten paces. I was in great confusion. I was not in a fright, but in confusion. The child was two or three paces in front of the verandah when I looked out of the window. In the evening I did not mention anybody's name to Mr. Mills. I pointed Doseebace's eye to Mr. Mills. Dya is a Mussulman. I swear that he is a Mussulman. I know Dya, as he lives in Khetwady. I don't know Dya and Bya are purely Hindoo names. When Doseebace was struck her face was towards me. I know one Bejonjee Dosabhoy, who lives in the house opposite. I did not see Bejonjee when I took my head out of the window to have a momentary glance at the mob. I did not see any other Parsees about—men, women, or children. Dya was standing about two or four paces from his son. I can't say whether there were any other Bhungies in the crowd.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin—I have known Dya's son from my infancy. I don't know his name. I suppose he is a Mussulman. Before the existence of the Municipality they used to go begging for rice and dall. I see them very often passing on the road. I am not on speaking terms with Dya's son. I can't say whether Dya has any other son or not. The only think I saw was that Dya threw a stone at my window. I saw blood issuing from Doseebace's eyes. I know prisoner No. 16 is Dya's son, because he was behind his father. I can't give the name of any other Bhungese. Except Nos. 15 and 16, I did not see any other person in the crowd whom I knew. I know many Bhungees by sight. All the people in Khetwady know Dya, as he is the muccadum of Bhungees.

Mr. Leith declined to cross-examine.

Re-examined by Mr. Hearn—Daya is a well-known man. He is a man of some property. I know that Dya is a Mussulman because I heard people say so. I suppose that he is a Mussulman as he keeps pots of water outside his house during the Mohurrum like other Mussulmans, and because he follows the "taboots" on the last night of the Mohurrum and on the "taboot" day.

Eduljee Dorabjee, examined by Mr. Hearn, said—I am a fitter in Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee's foundry. I live at Khetwady. I was returning to my house on Friday the 13th February, at about 2 P.M. I met a crowd at the corner of the school at the entrance of Bhungywarra. One of the bones of my arm had been broken. I received a blow with a bludgeon from prisoner No. 3. I had not provoked him in any way. I know three men that made a rush at my body. Two of them are here. They are prisoners Nos. 3 and 17. When they rushed at me and gave me a blow, I ran into the school. I stayed there about half an hour. I concealed myself till it became quiet. Afterwards I came out and walked home.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leith—I was assaulted at one of the corners of the school. The name of the street is Ardaseer Dady Street. The third man who assaulted me is not here. I did not know any body else. I can't say how many men were there altogether. I did not know how many persons were there, because I became frightened. I became insensible. I was confused when the men rushed at my person. Nobody came forward to assist me. I raised an alarm, "Beaten, beaten," and ran into the school. The school boys were upstairs. I concealed myself on the ground-floor. I concealed myself near the privy. Nobody pursued me, not even a Bhungee. I passed through the ground-floor of the school. First the prisoner No. 3 struck me, then the absent Bhungee, and then prisoner No. 17, who struck me on the back. I say I saw No. 17 strike me on my back because my back was swollen. As I was going up the steps I turned my head and saw him. I had never seen the prisoners Nos. 3 and 17 before. They struck me. I could not see any Moguls there. I did not see the crowd. I heard a noise. I only saw three persons. I could not go to the gully because there was a great noise there. If there had been any persons there I could have seen them. I saw the three men rushing at me and then they struck me. At the time they were rushing at me I did not see any other person, but I was hearing a noise. When I went to the ground-floor of the school I left the door open. The next day I saw the prisoners Nos. 3 and 17, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in this Court. I did not report to the police about the assault. I gave information on the same day about 4 o'clock. I did not go to the hospital. I went to the Parsee bone-setter. I was confused when I was assaulted, but not unconscious. I gave information to Mr. Mills and Mr. Price. I was not shown any prisoner that night. I was told by a police officer to attend the Police Court the following day to identify the persons who assaulted me. I recognize the persons who assaulted me from their height and features. There is no particular feature by which I could recognize either of them.

Mr. Hearn having intimated that the case for the prosecution closed, the magistrate said that he intended bringing the offence under the Police Act, charging prisoners with disorderly behaviour in a place of public resort; but if any of the counsel for the prisoners wished to press their defence, he would certainly listen to it, although a much more lenient punishment might be awarded if his Worship dealt summarily with the case.

This was, after a short discussion, agreed to. The counsel for the defence recommended that his Worship would treat those prisoners against whom nothing was proved very much more leniently than others against whom assault and other petty charges were proved.

Ultimately the magistrate sentenced all the prisoners to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, and to be bound over in their own recognizances in the sum of Rs. 100 each, and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 50 each.

THE CASE AGAINST NUBOOKHAN, THE RIOTER.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Nubookhan Goolabkhan, a horse trainer, was brought up on remand, and charged with voluntarily causing hurt to one Pestonjee Cooverjee Chinoy, on the 13th February, by means of a dangerous weapon. He was also charged with rioting on the same day, armed with a deadly weapon, and with being a member of an unlawful assembly. The prisoner was again remanded to the Oomercarry chowkey till Friday, the 13th inst.

ADJOURNED CORONER'S INQUESTS.

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE RIOT.

An adjourned inquest was held on Thursday at Byculla by Dr. Blaney, acting Coroner, in respect to the circumstances connected, with the death of Dadabhoy Ruttonjee, the deceased having expired in the Jamsetjee Hospital, to which place he had been removed suffering from the wounds that had been inflicted on him by the rioters alleged to have been assaulted at Shaik Memon Street near Kharra Kooa on the 13th February last. The jurors upon the evidence adduced returned the following verdict:—That that death was caused by compression of the brain, the result of a blow on the head with a stick inflicted by some person to the jurors unknown, under such circumstances that the act of such person to the jurors unknown was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

An adjourned inquest was held on the same day and at the same place touching the death of Hyetee Salmahomed. No further evidence being adduced the followed verdict was returned by the jurors—"That death was caused by fracture of the skull and compression of the brain, the result of a blow from a stone by some person to the jurors unknown, under such circumstances that the act of such person to the jurors unknown was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

THE adjourned inquest was held by the Coroner at Byculla touching the death of Hajee Ahmed, Lock Jeera, and a Mussulman man, name unknown, when Constable Brewin gave the following evidence in respect of three of the deceased persons:—

Henry John Brewin said—I am a police constable and do duty at Dhobie Tallao. The police have instituted inquiries into the cause of the deaths, of the three deceased persons and have been unable to find any additional witnesses who can testify to that matter.

The jurors thereupon returned the following verdict in respect to each deceased person:—"That death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of injuries inflicted by some person or persons to the jurors unknown, under such circumstances that the act of such person or persons to the jurors unknown was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

An adjourned inquest was held

cuss anticipated. Mr. Hunter dealt with anticipations, and did the Government. Even if the famine is now working within smaller limits than those designed to work out the work of preparation, that is a branch of the subject which stands quite apart from Mr. Hunter's calculations. We will compare these with the latest estimate in maunds of the quantity of Government grain required, taken from the 11th of the Bengal Special Narratives, which of course excludes Gorucknpore, Mirzapore, and the other distressed districts of the North-West :—

		Mds.
For Tirhoot	Estimated by Sir Richard Temple	40,00,000
" Champarun		10,00,000
" Sarun		5,00,000
" Southern districts of Patna Division		5,00,000
" Bhaugulpore Division		15,00,000
" Rajshahye Division		15,00,000
Total		90,00,000

To make the calculation symmetrical we should add a million of maunds for the North-West Provinces, or in all ten million maunds. Now, accepting Mr. Hunter's assumption as to price—Rs. 2-10 per maund—the cost price of this rice at the market were bought will be Rs. 262,50,000, or upwards of two and a half millions sterling, or five times Mr. Hunter's estimate, and to this we are to add, what the Director-General of Statistics considers of no account, the whole cost of carriage, storage, and distribution, including the salaries of many officers employed to superintend transit and to distribute the food. That carriage is no inconsiderable item, appears from the one fact that contracts for cart hire are now given at three pie per maund per mile, which means, on an average and carriage from the Ganges of fifty miles, an increase on the cost price of twelve and a half annas per maund on this head alone. Indeed he would be a bold prophet who should now predict that feeding the people alone will cost less than five millions sterling, or ten times Mr. Hunter's estimate. Relief subscriptions have only yet reached £50,000, and if this sum be multiplied by ten, it will meet only a fifth part of the requirements. In addition to this the loss on remissions of land tax and decline of other revenues, necessitated by the famine, will prove very considerable.

But Mr. Hunter has another way of estimating the cost of the famine, based on that of the Orissa famine, and so have we. His statistics have not, with all his direction, told us very clearly what the Orissa famine did cost. He has nothing to help him but a tentative statement, avowedly approximate, made by the Commissioners of 1866 (Report Vol. I., page 642), which shows a total cost of £254,689. He does not state, as the Commissioners do, that the account is not yet made up, and the figures only approximate. In fact they are wrong. The valuable compilation of Mr. Geddes's "Administrative Experience recorded in former Famines," gives (pp. 304-6) indubitably correct statistics of expenditure on the Orissa famine; from this we find that the net expenditure on importation, relief, and other famine charges, was £641,380, and the loss of revenue £526,444 to £1,168,824. As by far the largest portion of this expenditure was incurred on account of Orissa we may say that the three millions of that Province cost us a million sterling, or £550,000 in expenditure, £450,000 in loss, and that th is expenditure failed to keep the people alive. If we balance the failure of the Orissa measures against (what we may hope to be the case) the lesser intensity of the famine of this year, we arrive at the expenditure on the 24 millions affected of £4,400,00 on actual cost of feeding, and £3,600,000 in loss of revenue—total, eight millions, or sixteen times Mr. Hunter's estimate, on Mr. Hunter's own premises.

This is enough. We have shown that Mr. Hunter is apparently prepared to acquiesce in the death by starvation of six millions of people; and that, turning to statistics, he estimates the six months to be fed at about one-eleventh of the probable number, and the cost of feeding them at about one-sixteenth of the probable cost. We have done; but we would respectfully urge upon the Government of India that if they deem it necessary for their enlightenment to keep a prophet, they should contrive more effectually to suppress his prophecies.

THE YARKAND EMBASSY.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, March 3.)

We have not received our usual budget of Kashgar news from our correspondent by the post-bag which came into Lahore on Sunday. We have however been favoured with the following interesting intelligence from another source :—

The Daks to and from Yarkand seem to arrive both very regularly and rapidly; and there has been very little delay in their transmission, which considering the heavy falls of snow on the Kashmir side of the various passes is very creditable. The last batch of letters, which bear date, the 10th January, were only 49 days in course of transmission, and as there was a delay owing to the Zoji La being closed for 16 days, the time occupied by the runners is remarkably quick.

We understand that Mr. Forsyth's party is pretty well scattered about in the vicinity of Kashgar. Captain Trotter and Dr. Stoliczka were, when our advices left, away upon an exploring expedition in the Thian Shan and Colonel Gordon was also roaming about somewhere in the same direction. Captain Biddulph had started to a place called Maral-bashi on a shikar expedition, with the promise of some fine tiger-shooting.

Mr. Forsyth with Dr. Bellew and Captain Chapman were still at Cashgar, where they are enjoying themselves immensely, their chief amusement being skating, which by the way they are introducing amongst the Kashgaris who have taken to it with avidity. We hear that several pairs of skates are now being manufactured in the Ameer's Workshops, and before long in all probability the amusement will become one of the regular national sports of Kashgaria.

On the 8th January, Mr. Forsyth and his Staff dined with Sayad Yakub Khan (the late Yarkand Envoy to India and Constantinople), and the entertainment, it is said, would put to shame in its excellence the efforts of many a London cook. The party were accommodated with chairs, and sat at regularly laid out tables, with plates, knives and forks, &c., and a clean new napkin—that mark of civilization in the dinner table—was supplied to each guest. The table was well served, a number of attendants acting as waiters, who changed the guests' plates as often as they partook of a new dish. The menu consisting altogether of 20 choice dishes of various sorts. By way of dessert, coffee and cigarettes were handed round and *decanters* ! containing the national liquor "*Kimis*" (a fermented liquor brewed from milk) were passed round to those who wished for a *petit verre* to correct their coffee.

Those who know or have read much on the subject of Central Asia, will be most surprised at the *entente cordiale* and total absence of the least sign of suspicion amongst the Kashgaris, which the above account would tend to indicate.

The members of the Embassy still speak in high praise of the hospitality with which they are treated, and the perfect freedom which they enjoy will be apparent from what we have already described.

We understand that a proposal is on the *tapis* to move the locale of the Palampore fair to Leh. This would decidedly be a move in the right direction, and we hope that the Maharajah of Kashmir will consent to the proposal, should it take a definite shape and be submitted to him for approval.

The Yarkand Ameer, we learn, has assured Mr. Forsyth that he will give every facility, as far as Yarkand is concerned, to trade, withdrawing all restriction as regards passes and the routes to be made use of. Traders and merchants will be allowed to come and go when and how they like. Through this concession the Kugiar route will be opened as a trade highway. This route will be found a very convenient one, inasmuch as it leads from the plains of Yarkand directly on to the Kara Korum range, over only one pass and that a very easy one. The difficulties of the Suget pass and of the Kara Kash river (which is a most dangerous one to ford in spring, owing to the melting snows, &c., and has to be crossed four times, if the other route be taken), is avoided.

Let us hope that the Central Asian trade is now on the fair way to become an established source of benefit to both England and Yarkand.

IRON INDUSTRY IN BURMAH.

Several of our commercial and engineering papers have lately reproduced an article from an Indian journal regarding the resources of Upper Burmah, a district which, according to a memorandum by Captain Stroner, the political agent at the capital, is richer in metals and minerals than any other country in the known world. There must be some exaggeration in this statement, for it is impossible to believe that with gold, copper, tin, lead, and iron abounding as it is stated they do, and coal equal to the best English coal, only waiting some difficulties in transit to be overcome, Burmah can have so long consented quietly to remain one of the poorest and most backward countries in existence. But true or not true, the little kingdom seems to be waking up at last, and it is a very healthy sign that instead of rushing first and at once to the more brilliant enterprises of gold and silver seeking, the Burmese are beginning at the right end, and are going to develop first their iron and coal. With these fairly abundant and fairly worked, there is not the slightest fear of the Government or the people being unable to obtain all the gold, silver, tin, or lead they may require.

We have been favoured with details of the plant which has been manufactured here to the order of His Majesty the King of Burmah, for the purpose of utilising the iron ores found in his country. These ores consist apparently of brown and black hematites, lying in a loose sandstone. There are also deposits of magnetic oxide, and some beds of red hematite, approaching in quality the Cumberland ores, so needful in this country for mixing with other ironstones. For flux they have a pure calx spar, in great abundance, and for fuel either charcoal or coal. With cheap labour, and no strikes, and the high value of iron that must rule for the future, there can be no reason why His Majesty of the Golden Foot should not make a very prolific gold mine out of his hematites, and we trust that this effort on his part to turn his mineral treasures to account may not be a mere spurt, like so many of the enterprises of Eastern potentates. As a rule, these imaginative Orientals start well, but have no endurance. They want their chicken long before the hatching time comes, even before the hen has finished cackling very often; and they like to see the results of capital, energy, and time, without expending either one or the other. Luckily, the Burmese iron ores are at the surface, and little expenditure is required to turn them to account beyond that due to the erection of the iron works plant.

But the coal, "equal to the best English," we hear, "is so far inland that transport would be difficult;" and have the Burmese the patience and perseverance to overcome the difficulty? Will his majesty and his ministers have the courage to incur the generally inevitable expense of trial borings, shafts, trams, or railways, and all the costly appliances of coal mining, before seeing the black diamonds that are to be the reward of all their enterprise? With the mineral resources so abundant, the whole question of success or failure rests on the perseverance and energy of the Burmese rulers. Luckily several of the high Burmese officials have received good European training in the schools and colleges of this country and France, and it is to be hoped that these ministers will be true to the knowlege they have imbibed. Anyhow, it seems that the contingency of failing perseverance in the requisite mining for fossil fuel has been contemplated by the designers of the machinery to which we have referred. This is most observable in the blast furnace plant, and the height and diameter of the furnaces, intended primarily for the using of coal and coke, may still, with comparative ease, be so reduced as to adapt them to the use of charcoal, which is abundant in Burmah. If charcoal should have ultimately to be resorted to, then what may be lost in quantity will be somewhat made up in quality.

It will be remembered that ambassadors from Burmah came here not long ago, and that, after being received at Court, they visited the chief centres of industry throughout this country. Before they left it the king's project for the development of his majesty's minerals was, under their sanction, put in execution. This undertaking, with several others for the development of the natural resources of the country, has been confided to an Englishman, Dr. Clement Williams. Dr. Williams served in our army for some years, and formerly represented our Government at his Majesty's Court, while he is the author of a valuable work on trade routes through Burmah to China.* It was in his company a portion of the embassy lately in England visited the iron works plant then in progress at Messrs. Claridge, North, and Co.'s works in Staffordshire. The whole plant was originally contracted for by that firm, but ultimately, from various circumstances, especially pressure of time, the construction of the blast furnace plant and tube and wire works was intrusted to Mr. James Farmer, of Salford.

It is proposed to erect the iron works on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, close to the old, and about 12 miles below the present capital, Mandalay. Whilst the coal can be brought down the river, the surface of a level country some 12 miles across will supply abundance of ore. The Irrawaddy will likewise furnish the highway upon which the products of the iron works may be extensively distributed. We have in preparation engravings of the plant of these works, and we shall in future numbers describe the latter fully; meanwhile, we propose to give such general particulars regarding them as will explain their extent.

Besides the blast furnaces, then, the works will include a forge and rolling mill, tube and wire works, and, lastly, a steel work for the manufacture of crucible steel. The blast furnaces, of which there will be two, will be 56 ft. high by 12 ft. in diameter at the boshes, unless it should, as we have hinted, eventually be decided to reduce their dimensions to suit them for charcoal fuel. They are to be ironcased furnaces, and will be fitted with arrangements for taking off the gases, it being intended to utilise the latter for heating the hot-blast stoves and the boilers. The materials are to be raised by a water-balance hoist arranged between the two furnaces. The furnaces will be blown by a pair of direct-acting vertical blowing engines, constructed by Mr. James Farmer, of Salford, these engines being of the type now so largely used in the Cleveland district. The engines have 62 in. blowing cylinders and 4 ft. stroke, and will be capable of being run at 40 revolutions per minute. As will be seen when we publish engravings of them, the details of these engines have been well worked out, and the clearance spaces at each end of the blowing cylinders have been reduced to less than 800 cubic inches. In addition to furnishing blast, the blowing engines work a couple of double-acting pumps, by which the furnace plant is supplied with water.

The forge and rolling plant, together with the fittings for the puddling and reheating furnaces, has been manufactured by Messrs. Claridge, North, and Co., of Bilston, and it comprises a forge train, a merchant train, a sheet mill, and a guide mill for the smaller sections. The forge train is capable of dealing with about 50 tons of puddled bars per day, and is driven by an engine with 26 in. cylinder and 4 ft. stroke, while another engine, with 26 in. cylinder and 3 ft. stroke, is supplied for driving the merchant train and sheet mills. The plant just mentioned is also accompanied by the necessary saws, shears, straightening and punching machines, &c.

In connexion with the iron-producing machinery there has been constructed a complete plant for the production of tubes for gas and other purposes. This plant has been manufactured by Mr. James Farmer, of Salford, and consists of furnaces, draw benches, straightening machines, screwing machines, facing machines, and so forth; indeed, everything needful for the finishing of first-class tubing.

This machinery will be driven by a pair of 16 ft. horizontal engines of 2 ft. stroke, by the same manufacturer. Then there will be the needful apparatus for wire drawing. The wire to be here produced will include the various kinds of fine charcoal and steel wire for cotton-mill work, as well as the qualities more generally used, up to telegraphic wire.

Lastly, there will be steel-converting apparatus. This will consist of the usual ovens for the converting of iron into steel by charcoal. In this department the steam tilting hammer has been supplied by Messrs. Taylor and Buckley, of Oldham; and it is certainly amongst the neatest specimens of tilting hammers of which we have any knowledge. We may add that a staff of engineers and managers, selected by Dr. Williams to carry out his majesty's enterprise, has already left England. The engineer-in-chief will be Mr. Robert H. Holgate, who for many years has been chief engineer at one of the largest iron works in Staffordshire, and his varied experience has doubtless well fitted him for the duties which he has undertaken. By this extensive plant the King of Burmah will have the means of developing one of the most valuable resources of his country. It may well be hoped that his majesty will give his confidence to those who will have the duty of working it, himself patiently awaiting the result, which will in due time prove as satisfactory as certain. —*Engineering.*

* "Through Burmah to Western China." Blackwood and Sons.

THE NEW FRENCH ACADEMICIANS.

(*Daily News.*)

The French Academy, as we were remarking the other day, is not precisely a popular or a literary institution. When Beranger was asked to be a candidate he declined, on the ground that he had never desired to be put into "a collection." The illustrious Company of Immortals is a collection of a few celebrities and a good many mediocrities. With an occasional exception, the celebrities are statesmen who have served an apprenticeship in literature as professors, as political essayists, as historians. The mediocrities are professors or essayists whose republished compilations "no library should be without." The smallest possible literary "baggage" will carry a person of some social or political distinction into the Palais Mazarin, if the orthodoxy of his principles is irreproachable, and his doctrines are just a little behind the age. Every now and then, however, the Academy makes a sacrifice to vulgar prejudices, and elects a man of letters, pure and simple—a poet, a dramatist, a novelist, a political journalist even, as in the case of M. Prevost-Paradol. It is enough to mention the names of Victor Hugo, Alfred de Musset, Jules Sandeau, Emile Augier, Octave Feuillet, among these exceptional elections during the present century. In all these cases it should be remarked that the candidate, in addition to or in spite of his literary claims, had a certain recognised and regular social position; one foot in Bohemia, perhaps, but the other in the Faubourg St. Germain, or at Court, when there happened to be a Court.

On Thursday last there were three vacant chairs to be filled, and the choice of the Company fell upon M. Alexandre Dumas, M. A. Mezieres, and M. Caro. To the world at large, the names of the two latter will probably be as strange as the name of the first of the successful candidates is familiar in the mouths of men. The author of *La Dame aux Camelias*, of *La Dame aux Perles*, of *Le Demi Monde*, of *La Femme de Claude*, and *Monsieur Alphonse*, was born the son and heir of a name famous in all countries and all languages. His celebrity belongs to him both in his own right and by hereditary descent. Seldom, indeed, is the hereditary right to bear a famous name so well justified. Never was a son more like his father in bodily aspect, never less like in character and intellect. Never was a son more indebted to a father's genius and example for the opportunity of fame and the admonitions of experience that conduct to fortune. The son inherited his father's powerful physique, robust energy of temperament, and capacity for work, with something of doubtless some lurking mischief in the brain itself, made him wayward and impatient. He took to private theatricals, to public theatricals, and to platform readings. But nothing would lay the demon of restlessness which had got possession of him. On this subject Mr. Forster writes.

During his absences abroad for the greater part of 1854, '55 and '56, while the elder of his children were growing out of childhood, and his books were less easy to him than in his earlier manhood, evidences presented themselves in his letters of the old "unhappy loss or want of something" to which he had given a pervading prominence in "Copperfield." In the first of those years he made express allusion to the kind of experience which had been one of his descriptions in that favourite book, and, mentioning the drawbacks of his present life, had first identified it with his own: "the so happy and yet so unhappy existence which seeks its realities and unrealities, and finds its dangerous comfort in a perpetual escape from the disappointment of heart around it." Later in the same year he thus wrote from Boulogne: "I have had dreadful thoughts of getting away somewhere altogether by myself. If I could have managed it, I think possibly I might have gone to the Pyreennees (you know what I mean that word for, so I won't re-write it) for six months! I have put the idea into the perspective of six months, but have not abandoned it. I have visions of living for half a year or so, in all sorts of inaccessible places, and opening a new book therein. A floating idea of going up above the snow-line in Switzerland, and living in some astonishing convent, hovers about me. If *Household Words* could be got into a good train, in short, I don't know in what strange place, or at what remote elevation above the level of the sea, I might fall to work next. *Restlessness*, you will say. Whatever it is, it is always driving me, and I cannot help it. I have rested nine or ten weeks, and sometimes feel as if it had been a year—though I had the strangest nervous miseries before I stopped. If I couldn't walk fast and far, I should just explode and perish." Again, four months later he wrote: "You will hear of me in Paris, probably next Sunday, and I *may* go on to Bordeaux. Have general ideas of emigrating in the summer to the mountain-ground between France and Spain. Am altogether in a dishevelled state of mind —motes of new books in the dirty air, miseries of older growth threatening to close upon me. Why is it, that as with poor David, a sense comes always crushing on me now, when I fall into low spirits, as of one happiness I have missed in life, and one friend and companion I have never made ?"

In that same year, 1857, Dickens wrote to Mr. Forster these memorable words :

"I have always felt of myself that I must, please God, die in harness, but I have never felt it more strongly than in looking at, and thinking of, him. However strange it is to be never at rest, and never satisfied, and ever trying after something that is never reached, and to be always laden with plot and plan and care and worry, how clear it is that it must be, and that one is driven by an irresistible might until the journey is worked out! It is much better to go on and fret, than to stop and fret. As to repose—for some men there's no such thing in this life. The foregoing has the appearance of a small sermon; but it is so often in my head in these days that it cannot help coming out. The old days—the old days! Shall I ever, I wonder, get the frame of mind back as it used to be then? Something of it perhaps—but never quite as it used to be."

Our solemn wishes upon solemn themes are frequently fulfilled. Dickens died in harness, as he wished and prayed that he might. He had many warnings, however, as to what was coming. His early maladies recurred in his declining years. He was ill in America during the visit of 1867-8. He was ill again in England on his return. While reading at Preston in 1869 he was seized with so serious an attack of giddiness and numbness, that he was obliged to disappoint his audience—a thing peculiarly repugnant to him—and break off the series. Finally, when giving his last readings in London, in 1870, his state was such that his medical friend, Mr. Beard, was always close at hand, and examined the state of his pulse from time to time. It was abormally high, and showed the terrible excitement under which he worked. There can be little doubt that the healthy action of the heart had been impaired by the railway accident to which Dickens nearly fell a victim in 1865. Incessant labour and excitement completed the mischief; and the catastrophe of the 8th of June, 1870, was what his friends, and perhaps he himself, had for some time foreboded. The details of the great novelist's state of health during the last year or two of his life are given by Mr. Forster with great particularity, from Dickens's own letters, and from medical notes. It is a sad record, but one which has its application for all who work too hard.

The book, however, contains more cheerful matter. It is enlivened by many admirable letters from Dickens on a variety of subjects; by numerous bright and telling anecdotes; by a great deal of sound, discriminating criticism (literary and personal) from Mr. Forster himself; and, most valuable of all, by an unpublished sketch for "Edwin Drood," written in the person of Mr. Sapsea, the pompous, hypocritical auctioneer of Rochester. It is a capital bit of humour—like some of the unconscious self-betrayals of Mr. Pecksniff.

Amongst the illustrations to the present volume are a striking likeness of Dickens, from an American photograph (1868), and a very beautiful view of the grave in Westminster Abbey, engraved by Mr. J. Saddler from an original watercolour drawing executed for the work by Mr. S. L. Fildes.

NOTICES.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has been fully attested at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

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* "The life of Charles Dickens. By John Forster. Vol. III 1852-1870. London: Chapman and Hall.

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